

[illegible]

### Professional and Business Cards.

MONROE, Union Co., N. C., July 4th, 1851.  
 ster Porter:—I wishes to lay a case before you  
 thinks is hard. You see I was born a poor man;  
 uck has been agin me ever sence I was born;

What's worse, the law has been agin me, too. I have stole several times, and not been found out that's agin my principles. I don't see how

as gits rich by stealing can enjoy their riches  
ouldn't do it, and so I wouldn't steal. I mout  
lugged and loafed about as some does, but I ni  
that, too; for I has suffered some in this world,  
allows I shall suffer some more before I'll ei  
steal or lug. But that's not to the pint—or ra  
o the *half-pint*: for the worst pint in my case

half-pint to begin with. "I s'pose I had drunk that quantity of the ardent, when who should along but "*Forty foot Houston.*" Now, Mr. so happens that I am a *low man* in inches, and I bear for one of those tall fellows to be looking my head at something beyond me. Ses I: Mr. Houston, look some other course," he: "What's the matter, Hucks?"

"So I goes up and jags him in the short ribs.  
:"  
"Hut Hucks!—you are a fool!"

...Mister Houston gets mad, and takes me by the arms, and gives me a shake that made my chatter and my eyes strike fire, and he hands me the fence to a constable, and he takes me to Sabett's cross roads, where the Court was in a masheen [machine] house, and Lawyer "us" was employed to defend me. He is a mighty hardt man, Joolus is, and so is Judge Bat-

at tried me; but there was no chance for me off, and so I fesses guilty, and Joolus turns megin' the Judge. He said I was a poor unfortun' man, with six children, and a little given to me, and there was no jail nigher than Charlotte, so he would never do to send me to jail.

"Now you got any stocks here?" ses the Judge to the Sheriff.

o, sur," ses the Sheriff: this is the second Court held in the county of Union, and we aint redly much things yet."

All. I felt a bit of relief when I heard the Sheriff, and the Judge looked down at a piece of paper, and then he says—

r. Clerk, record the judgment of the Court: Let Bucks be confined in the stocks for one hour.—

'Yes, he,' says Mr. Sheriff, 'you can come as near as like to executing the judgment of the Court.' 'What is that?' says Joolus, flaring up and looking at the Judge. 'Your honor don't mean to give me any unusual punishment?' 'No,' says the Judge, 'laffin'; 'the mode of carrying out the sentence is left to the Sheriff.' 'Then all the lawyers laft, but Joolus—and the lawyers and the judges and the sheriffs and the

“ ‘Jence, Jootus, and so ne got madder still, says: ‘Mr. Sheriff, I dare you to do that!’ so they took me out of the Court House on a lil luff, and as the lawyers came along to dinner I was lying with both legs through the rail fence, and some fellers setting on the making sport of me!  
“ ‘I heard that queer-looking feller, ‘Ham Jones,’ had a leg broke off near the elbow.”

Then I thought Joelus would have fainted.—  
—ned to the Judge, and he says: 'My God,  
—!! I never had a client in such a fix before!'  
—the Judge and all of them lawyers laughed  
But I felt hurt—my feelings—was hurt as well  
legs. I don't know whether or not you are a  
r, but I want to know whether it is accordin'  
American Constitution, to put a feller's legs

h a rail fence because they have't got stocks  
new county. I want to know, sir! for ef that  
ording to the constitution, I'll go across the  
South Carolina and help to make a new con-  
tion!  
Yors to command.  
ABEL HUCKS.

---

The London Times on America.

Following, from the London Times, of Sept. 21, after a different tone from that exhibited by me a few months ago:

"Bringing all things together, British and Americans run a pretty fair tie through the trials of this successful season. The spring, it must be confessed ill for Brother Jonathan, and for a good part of the race we kept well ahead. We had our

exhibition.—a real new "smart" speculation, *did not* turn out a failure, which exceeded every body's hopes, and which brought about no revolution at all. It was calculated that we should realize 1,000,000, whereas we have got over \$2,100,000 very young, with six good weeks before us.

Their consignments showed poorly at came out well upon trial. Their reaping has carried conviction to the heart of the agriculturist. Their revolvers threaten to revolutionize military tactics as completely as the discovery of gunpowder. Their yacht takes to itself. Of all the victories ever won none more transcendent as that of the New York

er. The accounts given of her performances by the inapproachable excellence attributed to by the ancient poets, who describe the King of Gods as being not only supreme, but having her next to him. "What's first?"—"The first." "What's second?"—"Nothing." Besides, the Baltic, one of Collins' line of steamers, made the fastest passage yet known across the

and, according to the American journals, purchased by British agents "for the pur-  
suing the *Cunard* vessels from one shore of,  
an to the other."

as, if to crown the triumphs of the year.  
ans have actually sailed through the isthmus  
the two continents of the New World, and,  
Englishmen have been doubting and grudg-

knives have stepped in and won the day. No  
k. on the whole, that we may afford to shake  
and exchange congratulations, after which  
learn as much from each other as we can.  
fracts, we have no doubt that by next August  
essel of the Cowes squadron will be triumphant  
very image of the America; there is no doubt  
farmers will reap by machinery, and the re-

we fear, is too attractive an embodiment of power to be overlooked by European mis- makers. We trust, however, that we may bor- row the lines of the America, and even the use of its patent, without being seduced into "in- is" of Lynch law and homicide.

me. I returned to the Planter's Hotel to dinner: met with a gentleman whose acquaintance I made on Lake Michigan. During dinner he expounded largely upon the wonders of America, but chiefly of Western States, and ended with this remarkable sentence:—  
"I calculate, sir, that your Queen must now be as mad as her grandfather did not leave."

at the time of our independence, that he  
settled in this country and annex Great Bri-  
tannia! Your little isle, sir, would make a pret-  
tension to this fine country!"—Cunyghame's  
of the Great Western Republic.

rd are terrible thieves of cherries and all  
fruit, and besides they are not game.  
ALL a fugitive slave, had a hearing before  
JOMER INGHAM, at Philadelphia, on the  
2., and was promptly remanded to his own

\_\_\_\_\_



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Owing to the indisposition of the Associate Editor, we have been unable to attend to the favors of our correspondents, of which we have several on hand. We ask their forbearance until next week, when all shall receive proper attention.

Summary of the Week.

Apologies for the omission to do any thing, do not do it, no matter how satisfactory such apologies may be, nor how imperative the causes which necessitated the omission. We, therefore, seldom or never indulge in them; at present, however, we will deviate from our rule, in order to request the forbearance of our readers for a short time. A severe attack of sickness has confined our associate to his room for the last few days, and, indeed, incapacitated him for business for more than a week. Those who know Mr. PRICE, are aware that nothing short of positive physical inability could prevent his being "up and doing," as he hopes to be shortly. In the mean time, an unusual amount of the business of the office devolves upon the editor; and it may be, that in the multiplicity of it, some departments may be neglected, or not as well attended to as we could wish. If such should be the case, we do not ask to be excused; for in matters of business, there is no such word; but we do ask that the omission or neglect should be set down to the proper cause, and not to wilful negligence or inattention.

Nine days is the time usually assigned for the duration of a wonder, and every nine days generally produces some prominent topic of discussion. At present, however, the times are out of joint. Since the death and burial of the Cuban exile, and the full knowledge of the details of the Christiana outrage, we are really at a loss to know what nine days' wonder is uppermost, or whether there is any. To be sure it is said, on the authority of a London paper, that Spain is going to sell Cuba to the United States, but this we look upon as very problematical indeed. Besides, even supposing Spain willing, the heads of the present administration are not the men to negotiate for the purchase and admission of a new slave State. The known antipathy and opposition of Messrs. Fillmore and Webster to the admission of Texas, when the measure of annexation was consummated, show conclusively what their course would be in regard to Cuba. But even supposing that this opposition to Cuba as a slave State might not influence the administration personally, they would still be afraid of introducing a new bone of contention between the north and the south so soon after the partial subsidence of the great excitement of 1850; for every body knows that the South would urge and the North oppose the acquisition of Cuba, and that the contest would be strictly sectional in its character. Still Cuba could be got in by a union of the commercial interest of the North with the whole South.

We think that the issues in the late election for members of the State Convention in Mississippi, are not well understood here. The Convention was called at the suggestion of Gov. Quitman, and was to decide on whether Mississippi should acquiesce in the compromise or resist it. This was precisely the point. Had a majority of the delegates been elected to the Convention, members would have chosen to co-operate with North Carolina in a Southern Congress. The mere abstract right of secession as understood in North Carolina was not the main point at issue. That point was acquiescence or resistance. Gov. Quitman's letter shows that.

We publish a piece on "Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania," from the Petersburg Intelligencer, the editor of which paper, although a strong whig, talks right up and down upon the subject. He cannot fraternize with the whigs of Pennsylvania, nor defend them; although the Fayetteville Observer can. We believe our whig friends hereaway will agree with their brother whig of the Intelligencer.

The whole amount of subscription necessary for the re-construction of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad has been taken, and Mr. Moreland, of Raleigh, appointed President; and Mr. Bird, of Petersburg, general superintendent. We have not the antagonism to this work, nor to the city of Raleigh that some folks might think; but, in truth, we have lived in North Carolina, and expect to die in it, and we are ashamed to see her in everything made subservient to her sisters on the North and on the South, who repay such subservience by undisguised sneers. Now, in a business point of view, the appointment of Mr. Bird may be a very good appointment; but for a State work—a work of which the State has been whole owner, and in which she has sunk over a million of dollars, to be put openly under the control of the President of the Petersburg railroad company, is certainly not calculated to build up State pride, or State character. A gentleman told us the other day, that he actually met up recently with a book, which placed the Cape Fear River in South Carolina, and the Roanoke in Virginia.

How circumstances alter cases. Our friend—every body's friend, "Ruskins," in writing some capital letters from Yankeedoodle to our neighbor, the editor of the Herald; playfully calleth him "Homely Looking," & "Mussy," which epithets the said editor repudiated in his paper of Wednesday, with warmth; thereby showing that he is a "kourting karacter," and liketh not to be thought "homely looking," or "mussy." Now for the per contra; although, with the exception of Gales, of the Register, we are the youngest editor in the State, having been ushered into this breathing world during the summer of '25, we already rejoice in the sobriquet of "the venerable," and don't care a dried apple—peeling whether people think us 26 or 62, having resolved on efficiency, and determined some time or other to enter a nunnery with holy intentions. Q. E. D., quantum suff, e pluribus unum, et cetera.

Our mail got Gudey for October, and looked at the pictures, which are very fine indeed. There are two fine steel engravings, one of them handsomely colored. The pictures of the interiors of Model Cottages, and other reminders of house-keeping and domestic life, are too much calculated to disturb the mental quiet of a forlorn bachelor, and, therefore, we cannot look at them any more, or add another word.

The mail schooner Chatham arrived at Savannah on Saturday last, 20th instant, from Havana, which place she left on the 12th. She brings no news of interest. \$1,000 had been paid to each of the sixteen individuals who captured Lopez; and \$60,473 71 had been contributed for the benefit of the families of the deceased and wounded soldiers in the battles with Lopez. A benefit also was given at the Tacon Theatre for the sufferers, which produced \$8,068 46. Don Francisco Gonzales Gornatez, and Don Jose Meza, have been outlawed for secreting arms, and are called upon to deliver themselves up to justice.

Arrest of Mr. Gorsuch's Negro.

The Baltimore County Jacksonian of the 19th, says that the negro Noah, who goes by the name of Jim Scott, and belonged to the late Mr. Edward Gorsuch, was caught on the 18th, about 60 miles above Lancaster, Pa.

Gov. Lowe of Maryland has directed Attorney General Brent, of that State, to proceed to-day (22d)

The Political World.

To do justice to the subject with which we have headed this article, would require far more space than our circumscribed limits will allow. We shall, therefore, glance briefly at some of the more prominent points, dwelling only upon those which have seemed to occupy the attention of our contemporaries, and doing so merely for the purpose of removing those errors or misrepresentations which may have crept into their statements, and are calculated to mislead their readers. We shall at present glance at the position of things in New York, Pennsylvania, and Mississippi.

The New York democratic convention assembled at Syracuse in that State before last, and besides making nominations for certain State offices, passed a series of resolutions, of which the following are those which relate to the present state of national affairs in connection with the slavery question and the compromise measures:

Resolved, That we approve of the views and principles set forth in the resolutions adopted by the democratic State convention held at Syracuse last year, and now re-affirm such resolutions, as follows:

"Resolved, That the democratic party of New York are proud to avow their fraternity with, and devotion to, the great principles of the democratic party of the United States, and that they will co-operate with them in all their efforts to secure the national democratic conventions, held at Baltimore in 1844 and 1848. And they look forward in hope and confidence to the complete triumph of that party in 1852."

"Resolved, That we congratulate the country upon the recent settlement by Congress of the questions that have unhappily divided the people of the United States."

"Resolved, That devoted to the principles and form of our confederation, ever mindful of the blessings that are secured to ourselves and mankind, and regarding the citizens of all sections of our country as members of a common brotherhood, we cherish the union of the States as the ark of our political covenant, and that we deprecate all sectional agitations, at the north or the south, calculated to impair its sacred obligations or to threaten its perpetuity."

Resolved further, That the constitution of the U. States is the only bond of union among us—like obligatory on the several States and the people thereof, and that to preserve this Union, every requirement of the constitution, and especially every duty enjoined by it, must be scrupulously observed.

Resolved, That the democracy of N. York will meet their brethren of other States in national convention, and cordially support the candidates nominated there, according to the usages of the democratic party of the Union.

These resolutions were reported by the committee appointed to prepare business, and were finally adopted by acclamation. But previous to the question being taken upon them, the following resolutions were introduced, and were proposed to be added to those of the committee by way of amendment. The motion to add it to the committee report, was laid on the table by a large majority:

"Resolved, That the democratic party of the State of N. York will faithfully adhere to the recent settlement by Congress of the question which has unhappily divided the people of these States, and will neither countenance or sanction any sectional agitation or legislation on the subjects embraced in that settlement."

It was laid on the table as being unnecessary, its whole tenor being in accordance with the resolutions already reported. We note these statements from the record, and lay this whole matter before our readers, because we have noticed in our whig exchanges a disposition to make the conduct of the New York democracy appear very bad indeed. How far the charges of free soilism or abolitionism against the convention are borne out by their resolutions, we leave to the public to judge. Whatever construction some presses at the south may try to put upon them, they are not regarded at the north as implying a surrender to free soilism or abolitionism, but the reverse. Hear what the New York Tribune, of the 16th says:

"The pledge to support such candidates as shall be nominated at a future national convention, without reservation as to either persons or principles, is at least unequivocal. The baraburners well know that their distinctive principles will receive no favor in that convention, and that any suspicion of sympathy with them would be fatal to the aspirations of any candidate before that body. Their surrender of everything but appearances is therefore complete, and it does seem like 'crowding the moment' to the vanishing point."

We have already alluded to this matter more from a desire to vindicate the truth of history than because we feel any very particular interest in New York politics. We have no very sanguine hopes of that State. The candidate of the Baltimore Convention will unquestionably be a northern man, sound and true upon the slavery question, and free from any suspicion of sympathy with any of the isms which have taken such deep root in New York. We question much whether such a man can get the vote of that State. The address of the whig committee shows the overwhelming influence of Seward over the whig party in New York.

We have already published the letter of Rev. Mr. Gorsuch to Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the murder of his father, Edward Gorsuch, by the abolition mob at Christiana. It is a severe and merited castigation of a dangerous and unprincipled demagogue. To show the nature and principles of this man Johnston, we would merely call attention to his conduct in relation to this matter. On his way from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, upon an electioneering trip, he passed over the spot where the occurrence took place, and on the evening of the same day; nay, he even passed the house in which the dead body of the murdered Gorsuch was lying without deigning to go in or make any inquiries, although he must have heard of and been well acquainted with the terrible nature of the affair. The civil authorities were paralyzed, and yet the Governor took no notice of it, but went on to Philadelphia and remained there, leaving the party meeting and moving the 18th, when he made a great speech, in which he used the following expressions in regard to the compromise, especially the Fugitive Slave Law:

"Congress has passed certain measures, which have been called Adjustment measures. What are they? The admission of California, the settlement of the boundary between New Mexico and Texas, and the payment of a certain sum to the latter; the formation of territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, and the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Is there a man in Pennsylvania among the Whig party, or the Native party, or any other party, that is in favor of altering any of these laws now? They belong to the past—they are *res adjudicata*. They have been passed upon and settled. In obedience to the provisions of the Constitution, a law has been adopted by the National Congress for the rendition of fugitives from labor. This law, in my judgment, is like all other laws similarly enacted. While it remains the law, it demands our obedience, and must be observed. It is no new declaration, made to you now on the eve of an election, but it is my deliberate opinion, and will be found in my annual message, at the opening of the last session of the Legislature."

"In my late annual message I pointed out certain defects in the fugitive slave bill. Is the Union to be dissolved for that reason? Surely not. Every man is bound to insert in his vote as to allege that, to preserve our provision of the Constitution, it is necessary to violate another."

It will be seen here that while Gov. Johnston regards those parts of the compromise which are all for the North as *res adjudicata*—things settled and adjudicated, he considers the Fugitive Slave Law, the only feature which savours of justice to the South, as an open question. He says that in his last annual message he pointed out the defects in the Fugitive Slave bill. So he did, and those defects were, that it did not give the slave trial by jury and other things, which would have rendered the bill practically a mockery, as no doubt Gov. Johnston wished it to be.

It was not till after making these speeches, and being urged to do it, that he issued his proclamation on Monday night, five days after the occurrence, when every man concerned in the affair might have been in Jericho, so far as the Governor was concerned; and moreover, the liberality of the reward was striking—\$1,000 for about 100 persons, being the enormous sum of ten dollars a piece.

This Wm. F. Johnston is the regularly nominated Whig candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. We are, as every body knows, uncompromising Democrats. A goodly number of our readers are equally uncompromising Whigs, but we do think that with regard to Mr. Johnston's election we can cordially agree. We would not do so, if Mr. Johnston were an injustice to suppose for a moment that they could have any sympathy or community of feeling with such a man or his supporters. They will rejoice equally with us to hear of his defeat. We cannot see how our Whig brethren of the South can be brought to fraternize with the Winthropes and Searns and Johnstons of the North.

Gen. Quitman's letter of declension, which we have published, shows the accuracy of our judgment in this matter, at least. Throughout the whole excitement through which we have passed, we went steadily and unwaveringly for maintaining the Democratic name, principles and organization, deprecating the formation of any one-sided parties, as "Secession," "Union," and such like, which all experience has shown must be temporary in their character and transient in their influence. Gen. Quitman, the candidate of the "Secession" party in Mississippi has already backed out. Any good, old, true Democrat, who is not and has not been ashamed of the Democratic name in the hour of danger and excitement, could not yet best Foots, the so-called "Union"

national organization and character, and will go into the next Presidential campaign, if not with absolute certainty of success, with at least seventy-five chances in the hundred in its favor. We can see how the Democrats of the North and South can unite, as even the New Yorkers pledge themselves to support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention; and knowing, as the Tribune says, that such nominees must be free from all suspicion or taint of Barnburnism or Free-Soilism. But, as we have already said, our hopes of New York are far from strong.

The Northern and Southern Whigs are to unite we confess ourselves unable to tell. The power of party organization is certainly very great, and there may yet be some means devised for effecting the object in view. Time will show, or, as Father Ritchie used to say, *Nous verrons*.

Cuba and the Cuban Prisoners.

Although the greater number of the American participants in the Lopez expedition, made prisoners in Cuba, have been sent to Spain, there is little doubt but that the mediation of our minister at that court will be successful in obtaining their release, after a short period of servitude. Now that the excitement is over, thinking men seriously doubt whether Cuba could be taken forcibly, or whether if so taken, she would be worth keeping. No revolution in the island could be effected without seriously endangering the relation of master and slave, for if the white population, who, even as it is, have no preponderance in number, were divided against themselves and the army, which at present overawes the negroes, was diverted from that object by the necessity of opposing the Creoles, who in their turn would be obliged to oppose it, there would no longer be a sufficient restraint upon the brutal and bloodthirsty passions of the wild and ferocious Africans, who compose in a great degree the slave population of the island. All attempts to interfere with Cuba, otherwise than by purchase or national conquest, ought to be frowned down, as calculated to endanger the very existence of the white race on the island—certainly to render precarious the institution of slavery, without which we would not have it as a free gift. It will come, but intestine commotions with such a population are to be dreaded and guarded against.

The Greer and Donaldson Correspondence.

In an age of humbug and imposture, the above named correspondence, and the events connected with it, can fairly take the palm for unblushing effrontery and downright shameless dishonesty. The facts seem to be as follows: These two persons, Donaldson of Texas, and Greer of Iowa, falsely representing themselves as members of the Democratic National Committee from their respective States, undertake, whether with or without his consent we do not know, to pull the wires so as to get Gen. Sam Houston nominated as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency—and in the pursuance of this object, they write letters to many of the prominent Democrats of the United States, and also to Free Soilers and Abolitionists claiming affinity with either of the parties, among the rest Giddings, Hale, Chase, Van Buren and others. These letters elicited answers from many of the gentlemen addressed, among the rest one from Judge Strang of this State. Although these answers were not written for publication, there is not one coming from any gentleman known and recognized as a national Democrat, which is at all inconsistent with his publicly expressed views or the national position of the party. If our limits had permitted we would as soon have published the whole series as not. As for the unauthorized acts of these men, Greer and Donaldson, of course the Democratic party cannot be held responsible. Men who will start out with a false representation, who have no official character, whom nobody knows or sanctions, can only represent themselves, and then cannot be believed even that far, being convicted of deliberate falsehood in the outset. But the best thing has just come out. When the New York Herald published these letters sometime since, nobody knew how it got hold of them. It now turns out that they were stolen. The Herald publishes a letter from Greer stating that the political letters to him and Donaldson, the publication of which has made so much noise, were stolen from his valise. He says that the letters were abstracted and a package similar in size and appearance was substituted. He talks about prosecuting the Herald.

When this thing came out we never thought of alluding to it as a party matter. With the finale of the stealing of the package, we think it about as amusing an instance of scoundrelism all round as we have met up with for some time. As for the Democratic party, or any other party, save and except the parties implicated, being responsible, that is all in our eye and Betty, surnamed Martin.

The Whig Party Dead and Abolitionized.

Once in a while a Whig editor is brought to a knowledge of the truth, and what is quite as desirable, to a frank and manly confession. Such is the following from the Chambers Tribune, an Alabama paper, edited by Johnson Hooper, who is still remembered in these capes. We commend it to the whigs as a gem of frankness, such as they seldom or never meet with in their party organs in this region:

"The whig party at the South, as a party, is as dead as a mackerel. By the Presidential election, it will be difficult to find individual specimens of that species of the great family of politicians. The reason of this extinction is obvious. The general rule of Whig affinity, North is abolitionist. The exception is barely sufficient to establish the rule. We do not know why this is so; but it is as apparent as the face of the heavens. Southern men, therefore, cannot longer act with the national Whig party. We in the South never had any immediate interest in the establishment of the protective system; but acting in good faith to our northern-allies, the Southern Whig party tied itself to an unpopular issue and fell with it. The return which we have received for this is a general alliance of Northern Whiggery with Abolitionism, or much the same thing, Free-soilism."

"The northern Democracy, as a general rule, are sound on the slavery question. It must be confessed that the Democrats of the North have been long in coming to a correct conclusion in relation to the concession to our Whig pride, truth, candor, manliness, all compel its utterance. The result of this condition of public sentiment, north and south, will be apparent before the next Presidential election. The Union Whigs of several of the southern States are marking ready to enlist for the support of the national Democratic nomination next year. If Dickinson, Buchanan or Woodbury, get the nomination, there is no doubt of this amalgamation; for it is a general sentiment among Union men of all affinities that the disunionists can only be respectfully routed by the old Democracy. The old Jackson guard are the men to be relied on mainly to accomplish the work."

The North Carolinians.

We learn from an announcement in the last Fayetteville Carolinian that Robert K. Bryan, Esq., has become the proprietor of that establishment, and will enter on his editorial duties on the 1st of October. Mr. Bryan is well suited by education and talents for the position, and we shall be happy to welcome him into the fraternity.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

George W. Moreland, Esq., of Raleigh, has been elected President of this Company until the first of January next. He does not for the present accept of any salary. H. D. Bird, Esq., President of the Petersburg R. Road Company, has been elected General Superintendent of the work, at a salary of \$2,000.

MISSISSIPPI.—A telegraphic despatch dated New Orleans, Sept. 16th, states that Hon. Jefferson Davis has consented to run as a candidate for Governor of that State.

Horrible History of Jack and the Anacosta.

LAROCHE, the Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, says that some years ago, when travelling through Tennessee, he got laid over in the country, and after searching in vain for something to read he at length discovered that a negro, named "Sam," was the evicted proprietor of a book of travels and voyages. He soon struck up a bargain with Sam, and secured the free and undisturbed possession of the treasure, which he describes as follows:

"The book in question was a dog-eared, rather greasy octavo in yellow paper covers, and told of divers marvellous voyages and travels. One of the stories gravely inscribed on my memory so deeply that I have never forgotten it. The hero was a sailor named, as all book-sailors are, Jack. He had gone to India and got leave of absence, one day, to go on shore and hunt. In the first woods he came to, he spied a number of monkeys chattering in the trees, brought down one of them with a bullet in his body, tied his legs together, slung him around his neck and kept on hunting. But the inhabitants, who worship the monkey as a god, hearing that a report of a gun had been fired, came running together and were about to put Jack to death, by Lynch law, when a magistrate rescued him. But the same magistrate condemned him to death, next day, for homicide, and sentenced him to be devoured alive by an anaconda."

"The description of the death scene was vivid, equal indeed to some of the cloudy passages of Ossian."

The anaconda looked at Jack, and Jack looked at the anaconda; the anaconda advanced stealthily, and Jack did the same; the anaconda made a spring, Jack made another; the anaconda wound himself around Jack and Jack wound himself around the anaconda. Then they began going round and round, so fast that you couldn't tell the anaconda from Jack nor Jack from the anaconda. And how do you think it ended? Did the anaconda eat Jack? No, Jack ate the anaconda!"

This reminds us of a book-hunting expedition upon which we started nearly a month since in a small town in South Carolina, where we were delayed by the high water. We found in the hotel, a very good one, by the way, a copy of Webster's Dictionary, and a back-gammon board, marked "History of Rome," being an edition which required two people to read. After some enquiry, we learned that there had once been a book store, and that the remains of it might still be found. We were off like a shot in pursuit of knowledge, determined on investing the sum of 25 cents, or even going as far as 50 cents, in the purchase of "James' Last," or some other "Historical Romance," or "Tale founded upon Facts." But we had done injustice to the serious character of that respected book-seller. He was a Philosopher. He dealt in the works of Bacon, Bacon Hams, Sides, and Shoulders lined his shelves, sandwiched in with Webster's spelling-book, and the "Whole Duty of Man." We asked for something good to read to pass the time, explaining our forlorn condition, and received with a most admonitory look, a paper-cover book, being a serious appeal to the young to beware of intemperance, which we are sorry to say we cast from us with irreverent haste and a slight oburgation. After having had the Common School Reader, Death Bed Scenes of the Unconverted, the Timely Warning, the Lost Soul and other cheerful and amusing books presented to us, we at length took the matter in our own hands, and laid hold upon Dermot McMurrough, or the Conquest of Ireland, a Poem, by John Quincey Adams, over which we went asleep in fifteen minutes; and now preserve it for its soporific effects. We are always sure of a good nap.—That was the only piece of poetry, or work of the imagination in the store. We went into the man who laid over in a country town where he is a stranger.

Arrival of the Empire City at New Orleans.—Ten Days Later From Havana.

The steamship Empire City arrived at N. Orleans on the 21st, with Havana dates to the 17th. She brings three hundred passengers, who have about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars among them, but very little gold on freight. No California news. The news from Havana is ten days later, and interesting. Forty-five of the prisoners captured during the recent invasion of the island by Lopez, remain in confinement at Havana. The Americans at that place had made up subscriptions to purchase clothing and other necessities for the comfort of the prisoners. The prisoners had published a card of thanks to the officers of the U. S. sloop of war Albany, the officers of the prison at Havana, the British Consul, and the American residents, thanking them in warm terms for the kindness and sympathy they had taken for their relief. The prisoners had also published another card which condemns in the strongest terms the conduct of Mr. Owens, the American Consul.

Arrival of the Washington.

The American Steamer Washington arrived at N. York on the 23d, with four days later from Europe. Her London dates are up to the 10th. Accounts have been received which render it certain that Sir John Franklin passed the winter of 1845-6 in the vicinity of Cape Riley, traces having been discovered of him. He has had time enough to die since then.

The U. S. frigate Mississippi ran ashore on the night of the 21st ult., in Smyrna bay, and would have to lighten to get off. Great preparations were making at Southampton (Eng.) to receive Kossuth, who was expected to arrive in the Mississippi.

The Spanish Minister at London had addressed a long letter to the London Times refuting, or trying to refute, various articles copied from American papers in regard to Cuban affairs. Among the passages by the Washington is Captain Brown and the crew of the yacht America.

The Peninsula and Oriental Steamship Company are building the largest steamer in the world, being 325 feet long and worked by four engines of 1,200 horse power. They guarantee to perform the trip of 3,100 miles from Southampton to Alexandria in less than nine days.

The Steamship Cherokee arrived at New York on the 22d. She brings one day's later news from California, but there is absolutely nothing of interest. The only stirring item is the captivation and hanging of a fellow named Otis, a horse-thief, and said to be a great rascal, no uncommon character in California. Mining and business is prosperous.

SUCCESSOR TO MR. WOODBURY.—The President has appointed Benjamin Rand Curtis, Esq., of the Suffolk (Mass.) Bar, to fill the place on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, left vacant by the decease of Mr. Justice Woodbury. Mr. Curtis is comparatively a young man, being little over forty years of age. The Boston papers speak highly of his abilities.

We notice from the N. O. Delta, that Mr. STONE, for two years past, a principal editor and proprietor of that paper, retires from his connexion with it. The interest of Mr. Stone has been purchased by Major Hicks, formerly of the Washington Union. Mr. S. was a gentleman of brilliant talents and impulsive character. The latter led him to take too active a part in the Cuban expedition, of which his paper was a principal organ. The total failure and melancholy result of that affair has, no doubt, influenced his retirement.

We have great pleasure in stating that Lieut. J. D. Usher, of Norfolk, has been restored to the U. S. Revenue Service, and received his appointment on the 18th inst.

Said one apprentice to another.—Bill, I'd much as to work for you boss but for your old man." "Why so?" "Because my boss ain't always round."

The following card from the American prisoners at Havana in reference to Consul Owens will be read with interest:

To the American Publics.—We, the undersigned prisoners incarcerated in the city prison of Havana, on account of our connection with the late Cuban expedition, under the command of Gen. Lopez, cannot withhold an expression of our feelings toward the American Consul, Mr. Allen B. Owen, of Georgia, now at this place. Since our arrival at this place he has honored us once by his presence, but since that time, although repeatedly solicited, has always steadily refused to revisit us, either in his private or public capacity. Placed as we are, we feel an act of this kind far more deeply than if otherwise circumstanced. How to account for it we know not, but can only ascribe it to that worst of all feelings, inhumanity, or that more degrading still, cowardice.

We write this that our fellow-countrymen at home may know what kind of man is placed at the head of their affairs at this place.

Signed by Robt. M. Grider, Capt. commanding Comp. B.; Lieut. Edmond H. McDonald, John Brown, William L. Wilkinson, Chas. A. Downer, Peter La Costa, and one hundred and fifty-three others.

The Island of Cuba.—Reported Proposals of Sale to the United States by the Spanish Government.

The following is extracted from the London Leader, of the 6th instant, an able and highly respectable journal of the liberal school:

TERMS FOR THE SALE OF CUBA.—On authority which we believe to be quite trustworthy, we learn the terms of the negotiation now going on, in London, for the sale of Cuba to the American Government. It is anticipated that Gen. Lopez will be repulsed; but after the Spanish Government has cleared its honor, the island will be sold to the United States for a round sum of money. More than one *douteur* will be given—among others, an immense sum to the Queen-mother of Spain. But the most remarkable bonus is the allotment of half the purchase money to the English holders of Spanish bonds. It is said that Lord Palmerston dislikes these terms. Credit Judged.

We do not know how far the late explosion in Cuba and New York will effect this negotiation; but, according to our authority, it will make no difference—Gen. Lopez, the English bondholders, and other influential persons have been engaged in the negotiation before the outward event, recounted elsewhere, occurred at Havana.

The Vicksburg True Issue has been informed that Col. McWille has abandoned the contest with Gen. Freeman in the Third Congressional District of Mississippi. Col. McWille stood on the same platform with Gen. Quitman, and probably the same reasons influenced him in resigning. Gen. Freeman is a Democrat. Indeed, there are no candidates in Mississippi who do not claim to belong to the Democratic party.

For the Journal.

At a regular meeting of the "Old North State" Tent No. 97, of I. O. of R., on Wednesday evening, 17th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God, in his wisdom, to remove from among us our beloved brother, JEREMIAH HAWLEY;

Resolved, That in his death this Tent sustains the loss of an invaluable member, and the community an excellent citizen.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the bereaved relations our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That as a testimony of our esteem we wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the relations of our deceased brother, and to the papers of the town for publication.

Gen. Scott in Michigan.

The Detroit Tribune, in referring to the proceedings of the Whig State Convention, says:

The six delegates appointed for the national convention are all pledged to go for Scott. The Scott meeting with Lansing, Michigan, was a success, and to be by the people. We did not hear of a single member of the convention who did not glory in the name of Gen. Scott as our next candidate for the Presidency.

Amin Bey—Release of Kossuth.

John P. Brown, Esq., Secretary of the Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, has written a letter, which is published in the Chillicothe (Ohio) Gazette, relating that the Sultan is much pleased with Amin Bey's mission to the country, his reports, &c. Mr. Brown also states that he has been officially informed by the Sultan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Kossuth and all the Hungarian refugees in Turkey will be liberated September 1st, and that Kossuth will embark in the U. S. Steamer Mississippi for the United States.

The Christiana Outrage.—Justice to Pennsylvania. We learn that Mr. Dickinson Gorsuch was, on Saturday morning, in rather an improved condition, strong hopes being entertained of his recovery. The correspondent of the Baltimore County Advocate, residing in the county, defends the citizens of Pennsylvania from the imputation of encouraging a violation and resistance of the fugitive law, and adds:

"Feeling it my duty, upon hearing the news of this outrageous act, I repaired to the place, as soon as circumstances would admit of it, I visited the place where the murder was committed, saw the spot upon which Mr. Gorsuch fell. I conversed with all whom I saw, and I do assure you, sir, that not one could I meet who did not express the most profound regret upon the subject, and expressed themselves in such terms as I cannot misinterpret. Some of them said that they had seen the result of their former actions and in order to keep pace with public opinion, had changed their course, and apparently their minds upon the subject of slavery, and the apprehension of persons claimed as slaves, but as many of those persons were those with whom I have had a long and intimate acquaintance, I must sincerely declare that I have never heard from them anything but such as would fall from the lips of the most order-loving and law-abiding citizens."

The Christiana Outrage.

The Philadelphia North American, of Monday morning, says:

"The remainder of the officers who were on duty at Christiana, returned home yesterday afternoon. The country was secured for the distance of thirty miles around, and all suspected parties arrested. The negro settlements are nearly all completely deserted. The officers were obliged to turn loose hogs, cattle, fowls, and other penned stock, to prevent them from famishing. Lieut. Ellis brought in custody a young colored fellow named John Roberts, arrested in a corridor, and six other persons, including the murderer, who is a highly important witness against Scarlet, the white man, now in Moyamensing prison on a charge of treason. The officers also brought to the city a number of murderous looking weapons found in the negro huts."

GEN. WOOL AND COL. WEBB.—The N. Y. Herald gives the following version of the quarrel between Gen. Wool and Col. Webb, at Lancaster.

Gen. Wool agreed to go to the ground and review the military, and it was arranged that he should have a seat in the Governor's carriage. In the same carriage were Col. Bruce and Col. Webb, as aids to the Governor. The Governor, observing that Gen'l Wool and Col. Webb were not speaking, proposed to introduce them. Gen. Wool said he did not know Col. Webb, & did not want to know him. There was then some allusion to a certain article in the Courier and Enquirer, in which some reflections were made upon the generalship of Wool. Col. Webb, in justification of himself, said he had a letter from the late Gen. Taylor, in which he said that if Gen. Wool's advice had been followed, the decisive battle of Buena Vista would have been lost. General Wool said it was false; Col. Webb said he would prove it by publishing the letter. Gen. Wool dared him to do so. What further occurred dependent said not; but the foregoing is in every body's memory, proposed to the purpose of clearing up the misunderstanding. It appears there has been a bad feeling between Wool and Webb ever since they were in the army together.

Among the passengers who sailed from New York on Saturday in the Atlantic, is the Hon. Robert J. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by David A. Neal, Esq., of Boston, a distinguished merchant. The mission of these gentlemen, we learn, is to obtain the



From the Petersburg Intelligence.  
Governor Johnston of Pennsylvania.  
1851.  
I have never doubted before this personage as a die-in-the-wool Abolitionist, his various essays since the Lancaster Tragedy would satisfy us fully upon this point. It is preposterous for any Whig journal in Pennsylvania to be asserting that he is not a sympathizer with the rioters and murderers who have acquired such an unenviable notoriety in the valley of Christians. All that he has done as the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, has been done with evident reluctance, and under a sense of constraint very different from the ready and willing spirit which would have animated him on the occasion. His proclamation is coldly formal in its terms, and makes not the slightest appeal to all good and order-loving citizens to aid the authorities in apprehending and bringing to justice the rebels and traitors who have done all in their power to disgrace their State and destroy the Government of the Union.

Post Office Department.  
Appointment Office, Sept. 15, 1851.  
We learn that many a man, who has been appointed by Postmasters to the Post Office Department, for the purpose of compensation under the law, has been refused a letter addressed by the Department to a Postmaster, in answer to such an application, we publish it below for the information of such Postmasters as may feel interested in the matter.—*Republic*.  
Post Office Department.  
Sept. 15, 1851.  
Sir—Yours of the 11th inst., relative to the reduction of Postmasters under the late law for the reduction of postage, &c., has been received. The Postmaster General is authorized by the 6th section of the act in question to increase the commissions of postmasters under certain circumstances, viz.:  
At all post offices where the labor of the postmasters shall be increased, and the commissions fall below the amount allowed for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1851, the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, increase the postmasters' commissions, but the commissions allowed must not, in any case, exceed by more than one cent the commissions of the year last mentioned, and in no case can such commissions be increased beyond such amount.  
After the quarterly returns and accounts for the first quarter of the year commencing on the 1st July, 1851, shall have been received, the Postmaster General is authorized to increase the commissions of postmasters, in order to conform to the provisions of the act in question, in regard to such commissions, with a view of giving a proper compensation for the increased labor (if any) imposed upon the postmasters by the operation of the late law, and the modified regulations which are expected to be issued before such law goes into effect. It is believed that the Postmaster General will not have sufficient evidence of the practical operation of the new law and regulations to enable him to prescribe the necessary rules for determining when and to what extent extra allowances shall be made, and no final or decisive action can be had until such time as the Postmaster General shall have been careful to cast their commissions on the amounts of postage actually received at their respective offices, and insert them in the account current as heretofore, and whatever extra allowance may be made will be entered by the auditor, in a separate credit, in the general account.  
Arrival of Gen. Lane.  
Gen. Lane, delegate elect to Congress from Oregon, and late Governor of that territory, arrived yesterday from his new home on the Pacific, preparatory to taking his seat in the National Legislature. We welcome the faithful servant of the republic, the "Marion" of the Mexican war, back among his old friends and admirers, and doubt not that here and every where else on the road to his former home in Indiana—where, we learn, he proposes sojourning until Congress starts—his presence will be hailed with delight by the people. He is a man of high character, and his services in the past are distinguished for the purity of his principles and the unwavering consistency with which he adheres to them; and his military history is equally famed for the brilliancy of his achievements and the resolute valor with which they were accomplished. We are free to say that his services in the Mexican war were not less distinguished than his services in the present war, and we are sure that he was an actor in the great disparity of force he fought against in several instances, had no parallel during the war.  
After the capture of the city of Mexico it was his indefatigable pursuit of Resa, Jarauta and Santa Anna that demolished, so speedily, the remnant of the Mexican army, and left the hands of the United States victorious. He has been a man of high character, and his services in the past are distinguished for the purity of his principles and the unwavering consistency with which he adheres to them; and his military history is equally famed for the brilliancy of his achievements and the resolute valor with which they were accomplished. We are free to say that his services in the Mexican war were not less distinguished than his services in the present war, and we are sure that he was an actor in the great disparity of force he fought against in several instances, had no parallel during the war.  
The capture of the city of Mexico it was his indefatigable pursuit of Resa, Jarauta and Santa Anna that demolished, so speedily, the remnant of the Mexican army, and left the hands of the United States victorious. He has been a man of high character, and his services in the past are distinguished for the purity of his principles and the unwavering consistency with which he adheres to them; and his military history is equally famed for the brilliancy of his achievements and the resolute valor with which they were accomplished. We are free to say that his services in the Mexican war were not less distinguished than his services in the present war, and we are sure that he was an actor in the great disparity of force he fought against in several instances, had no parallel during the war.

Wholesale Prices Current.  
NAVAL STORES.  
Turpentine, per barrel, 250 lbs., \$12.50  
Yellow Pine, 0.00 2.10  
Virgin Pine, 0.00 0.00  
Sassafras, 0.00 0.00  
Gum, 0.00 0.00  
Pitch, 0.00 0.00  
Rosin, No. 1, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 2, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 3, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 4, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 5, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 6, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 7, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 8, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 9, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 10, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 11, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 12, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 13, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 14, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 15, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 16, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 17, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 18, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 19, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 20, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 21, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 22, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 23, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 24, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 25, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 26, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 27, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 28, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 29, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 30, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 31, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 32, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 33, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 34, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 35, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 36, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 37, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 38, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 39, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 40, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 41, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 42, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 43, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 44, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 45, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 46, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 47, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 48, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 49, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 50, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 51, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 52, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 53, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 54, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 55, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 56, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 57, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 58, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 59, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 60, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 61, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 62, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 63, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 64, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 65, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 66, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 67, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 68, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 69, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 70, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 71, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 72, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 73, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 74, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 75, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 76, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 77, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 78, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 79, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 80, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 81, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 82, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 83, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 84, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 85, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 86, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 87, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 88, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 89, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 90, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 91, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 92, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 93, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 94, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 95, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 96, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 97, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 98, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 99, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 100, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 101, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 102, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 103, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 104, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 105, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 106, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 107, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 108, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 109, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 110, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 111, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 112, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 113, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 114, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 115, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 116, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 117, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 118, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 119, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 120, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 121, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 122, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 123, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 124, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 125, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 126, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 127, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 128, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 129, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 130, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 131, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 132, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 133, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 134, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 135, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 136, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 137, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 138, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 139, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 140, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 141, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 142, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 143, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 144, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 145, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 146, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 147, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 148, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 149, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 150, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 151, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 152, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 153, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 154, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 155, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 156, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 157, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 158, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 159, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 160, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 161, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 162, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 163, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 164, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 165, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 166, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 167, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 168, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 169, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 170, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 171, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 172, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 173, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 174, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 175, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 176, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 177, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 178, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 179, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 180, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 181, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 182, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 183, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 184, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 185, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 186, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 187, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 188, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 189, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 190, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 191, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 192, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 193, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 194, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 195, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 196, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 197, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 198, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 199, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 200, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 201, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 202, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 203, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 204, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 205, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 206, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 207, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 208, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 209, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 210, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 211, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 212, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 213, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 214, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 215, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 216, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 217, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 218, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 219, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 220, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 221, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 222, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 223, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 224, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 225, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 226, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 227, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 228, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 229, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 230, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 231, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 232, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 233, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 234, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 235, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 236, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 237, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 238, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 239, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 240, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 241, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 242, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 243, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 244, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 245, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 246, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 247, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 248, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 249, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 250, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 251, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 252, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 253, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 254, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 255, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 256, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 257, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 258, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 259, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 260, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 261, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 262, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 263, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 264, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 265, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 266, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 267, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 268, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 269, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 270, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 271, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 272, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 273, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 274, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 275, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 276, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 277, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 278, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 279, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 280, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 281, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 282, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 283, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 284, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 285, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 286, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 287, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 288, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 289, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 290, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 291, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 292, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 293, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 294, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 295, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 296, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 297, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 298, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 299, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 300, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 301, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 302, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 303, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 304, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 305, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 306, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 307, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 308, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 309, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 310, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 311, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 312, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 313, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 314, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 315, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 316, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 317, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 318, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 319, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 320, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 321, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 322, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 323, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 324, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 325, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 326, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 327, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 328, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 329, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 330, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 331, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 332, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 333, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 334, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 335, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 336, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 337, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 338, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 339, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 340, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 341, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 342, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 343, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 344, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 345, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 346, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 347, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 348, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 349, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 350, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 351, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 352, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 353, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 354, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 355, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 356, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 357, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 358, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 359, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 360, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 361, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 362, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 363, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 364, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 365, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 366, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 367, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 368, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 369, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 370, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 371, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 372, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 373, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 374, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 375, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 376, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 377, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 378, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 379, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 380, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 381, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 382, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 383, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 384, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 385, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 386, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 387, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 388, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 389, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 390, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 391, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 392, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 393, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 394, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 395, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 396, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 397, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 398, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 399, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 400, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 401, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 402, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 403, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 404, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 405, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 406, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 407, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 408, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 409, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 410, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 411, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 412, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 413, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 414, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 415, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 416, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 417, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 418, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 419, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 420, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 421, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 422, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 423, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 424, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 425, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 426, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 427, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 428, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 429, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 430, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 431, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 432, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 433, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 434, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 435, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 436, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 437, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 438, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 439, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 440, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 441, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 442, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 443, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 444, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 445, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 446, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 447, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 448, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 449, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 450, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 451, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 452, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 453, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 454, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 455, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 456, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 457, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 458, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 459, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 460, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 461, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 462, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 463, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 464, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 465, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 466, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 467, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 468, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 469, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 470, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 471, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 472, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 473, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 474, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 475, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 476, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 477, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 478, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 479, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 480, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 481, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 482, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 483, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 484, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 485, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 486, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 487, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 488, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 489, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 490, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 491, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 492, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 493, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 494, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 495, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 496, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 497, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 498, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 499, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 500, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 501, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 502, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 503, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 504, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 505, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 506, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 507, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 508, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 509, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 510, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 511, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 512, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 513, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 514, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 515, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 516, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 517, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 518, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 519, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 520, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 521, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 522, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 523, 0.00 0.00  
Do. No. 524,



